The Bedford Inquirer.

Jno. Bridgham, Jr., Editor.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 23

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. E. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69..

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

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POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

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ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

THE old English blockade runners that were so successful during the American war are being refitted, to engage in blockade running at Cuba.

THE proposed bridge over the East river at New York, is estimated to cost $7,000,000, and to require six years for its construction. It will be a mile in length.

A TEXAS gentleman has received a quantity of silkworm eggs from France through the mail. Some of the eggs hatched on the way, and the worms were living on their arrival.

ENGLAND.—We never knew till now what a saintly old creature England was and is. Here, by her own confession, we find that through all our war she was beset by sore temptation to give us a dig under the fifth rib in the recognition of the Confederacy. Her 'ally,' urged her to it, her own interests demanded it, her disposition led that way; but she refrained. Why? Because she was fond of us, and did not want to effect unfavorably the great experiment of Republican Government. Kind old creature!

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.—A map giving the rank of the different countries of Europe, based upon the relative efficiency and extent of the education imparted in their primary schools, has recently been published. The several nations rank as follows: Saxony, Switzerland, small States of North Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Sweden, Baden, Wurtemberg, Holland, Norway, Bavaria, France, Belgium, England, Italy, Austria, Greece, Papal States, Spain, Portugal, Waldo-Wallacia, Turkey.

HOW A WOMAN KEEPS POSTOFFICE.—Mrs. Keziah B. Johnson was lately appointed post-mistress of Leavenworth, Kansas, and the local papers say that she commenced operations without a desk, box or table, tumbling the mails all over the floor simply because she got huffy, and wouldn't buy, borrow, or take as a gift the fixtures of her predecessor. Consequently the office had to be shut up for a day, and was not opened until the business men of the city, by a united effort, prevailed upon her to take the furniture and get matters into some sort of shape.

THE CHESAPEAKE FISHERIES.—Herring fishing, on an extensive scale, says the Wilmington, Del., *Commercial*, has about closed on the Chesapeake, and the hauling seine fisheries "cut out," i. e., cut the seine out of the ropes, and quit during last week. "The hauling seine" fishermen have had a very successful season this year. The hauls have been regular and the prices have been uniform. Herring sold at the beginning of the season at $1 per hundred, and this price was maintained up to the close of the season. Shad also brought $14 per hundred, a very good price, the whole season through.

FIXING THE STANDARD.—Anna Dickinson maintains that Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Livermore and Miss Anthony, the greatest women of the age, are superior in intellect to New York aldermen and legislators. We think they are—just about. But we would like to know if this claim of superiority to the aldermanic intellect is all the claim the women make on behalf of their great lights. If so their modesty is commendable. We would have put them a great deal higher. We would have compared them with George Francis Train, Senator Sprague, Colorado Jewett, the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone, Garibaldi and the Mayor of Cork.

BEECHER ON CHURCH UNION.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Sunday preached against the schemes of Church union, whether planned by Pope, Protestant or Pagan, taking the novel ground that the strength of the Christian religion lies in the number of the existing denominations. He hopes to see the sects increase in number rather than combine, and prefers to have the Gospel preached by wicked men rather than not have it preached at all. He did not claim originality for these novel ideas, but showed that they were in consonance with those of that astute lawyer, Saint Paul.

GEORGIA COTTON CROP.—We continue to receive from all sections most discouraging accounts of the cotton crops. The continued cold nights and the recent cold winds which have prevailed throughout the entire eastern and middle sections of the State have caused the plant to die, and in many localities the crop has been plowed up and replanted in corn. There can be no longer the slightest doubt that the crop is at least twenty to twenty five days later than usual, and that the stand is generally very deficient. If the season should become more favorable at an early day, a fair crop may be made, but this is quite uncertain.

THE GOOD COUNTRY.—Edna Dean Proctor, writing in the *Independent*, of her arrival at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in this city, at an early morning hour says:

Among the throng waiting the departure of the train was a group of emigrants; and in it two children crying bitterly, apparantly from sheer, sleeplessness and fatigue.

"Poor little things," I said, "how tired they seem."

"Yes" answered the mother, who stood by, trying to comfort them—a meanly-clad, worn-looking woman, but with soft dark eyes and abundant chestnut hair coiled under her torn hood. "Yes, we landed yesterday from England, after five long weeks at sea. But thank God! I don't mind it now. *We've got to the good country.*"

CROP PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.—The rain which has fallen since Tuesday night was greatly needed for maturing the early and saving the late grain from utter blight. It is the opinion of farmers with whom we conversed from many parts of the State, says the Sacramento *Union*, of the 21st ult., that without this rain there could hardly have been half the average yield per acre this year. Had it come ten days sooner it would have been better, but coming as it has it will greatly increase the yield by saving the late sowing from the destruction with which it was menaced. Such weather as we have had since Tuesday night, continued through this week is just what we wanted. It will add millions of bushels to the wheat harvest and improve the quality of the yield. As for injuring the hay crop that is not to be feared. If the wet weather holds out long enough to damage what has been cut and still remains in the field, it will send forward a new and better growth of grass than the old, and give us a June haymaking that will more than make up for the small losses thus occasioned.

Poetry.

THE BURIAL OF LOVE.

Two dark-eyed maids, at shut of day,
Sat where a river rolled away,
With calm, sad brows and raven hair,
And one was pale, and both were fair.

Bring flowers, they sang, bring flowers unblown,
Bring forest blooms of name unknown;
Bring budding sprays from wood and wild,
To strew the bier of Love, the child.

Close softly, fondly, while ye weep,
His eyes, that death may seem like sleep,
And fold his hands in sign of rest.;
His waxen hands, across his breast.

And make his grave where violets hide,
Where star-flowers strew the rivulet's side,
And blue birds in the misty spring
Of cloudless skies and summer sing.

Place near him, as ye lay him low,
His idle shafts, his loosened bow,
The silken fillet that around
His waggish eyes in sport he bound.

But we shall mourn him long, and miss
His ready smile, his ready kiss,
The prattle of his little feet,
Sweet frowns and stammered phrases sweet;

And graver looks, serene and high,
A light of heaven in that young eye;
And these shall haunt us till the heart
Shall ache and ache, and tears will start.

The bow, the hand shall fall to dust,
The shining arrows waste with rust,
And all of Love that earth can claim,
Be but a memory and a name.

Not thus his nobler part shall dwell,
A prisoner in his narrow cell;
But he whom now we hide from men,
In the dark ground, shall live again;

Shall break these clods, a form of light,
With nobler mien and purer sight,
And in the eternal glory stand
Highest and nearest God's right hand.

Miscellaneous.

AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION.

John Smith—you've heard of him—is very bashful; too bashful in truth. He was born and raised in the country. His father gave him a good education and allows him plenty of money. But John, with all other attainments never could accustom himself to the society of females, not because he did not like the girls, but because his shy nature would not permit him to associate with the fair sex. It once happened, not very long ago either, that John's father had some very important business to transact in the city. He also had some very particular affairs to attend to at home, which demanded his personal attention, and not possessing the power of ubiquity, he delegated his son John to transact that in the city.

John, being thus commissioned, immediately proceeded to the city and to the residence of his father's old friend, whom he found to be a very nice old gentleman, with a beautiful daughter, and gold spectacles.

John was ushered into the parlor (a new thing for him,) and motioned to a seat—not a sofa [another new thing.]

But we must use his own language:

I took my seat and made observations. Everything was fine! Fine carpets, fine tables, fine curtains, fine books, fine pianos, fine everything, and especially a fine young lady who was dressed in fine silk, fine satin, and who had fine curls, and a fine appearance generally.

After chatting with the old gentleman a few minutes, he took down his hat, told me to make myself at home for an hour or two and left—left me alone with his daughter and a small mischievous boy, the young lady's brother. I didn't relish the situation at all. The idea of keeping a city belle engaged in conversation for two hours; perdition! Silence reigned in the parlor for a short time, you may bet. I amused myself as much as possible with the boy—that is I loaned him my knife and watch key, and watched him cut holes in the carpet with one, and spoil the other. I don't know what I would have done had it not been for that boy—he was so good to attract one's attention, you know.

It's true, he asked some startling questions, occasionally, such as this, for instance: "Are you going to court sister Emily?" but such things must be expected under such circumstances.

Miss Emily, thinking no doubt that to be a good hostess she must keep her guests engaged in conversation, asked me "how I liked country life," etc. She said that it must be a beautiful sight to see the laborers, male and female, romping on the new mown hay on New Year's day; that she always did think she would like to spend a Christmas in the country a nut gathering with the village lads and lasses; that it always had been a mystery to her how they got eggs off the trees without breaking them.

In return, I thought to keep up my part of the conversation, it was necessary for me to quote poetry and the like, which I did. Among other quotations, I unfortunately repeated the well-known lines of Shakespeare:

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as you will."

At this juncture, the boy, who had perched himself upon my knees, looked very earnestly in my face and said:

"Divinity shaped the end of your nose, mighty curious."

I'm certain that I wished somebody would spank the young rascal. We talked of hills, mountains, vales, cataracts—I believe I said waterfalls, when the boy spoke up and said:

"Why, sister's got a trunk full of 'em up stairs—papa said they are made out of hoss hair."

This revelation struck terror into me and blushes into the cheeks of my fair companion.

It began to be very apparent to me that I must be very guarded in what I said, lest said boy might slip in his remarks at uncalled for places; in fact I turned my conversation to him. I told him he ought to go home with me, and see what nice chickens we have in the country. Unluckily I mentioned a yoke of calves my brothers owned. The word calves ruined all. The little fellow looked up and said,

"Sister's got a dozen of 'em, but she don't wear 'em only when she goes up in town o' windy days."

"Leave the room you unmannerly little wretch" exclaimed Emily, "leave immediately."

"I know what you want me to leave for, replied he; "you can't fool me—you want to set in that man's lap and kiss him like you did Bill Simmons the other day—you can't fool me, I'll jest tell you, Gimme some candy like he did; then I'll go. You think because you've got the Grecian bend that you're smart. I know a thing or two. I am mad at you anyhow, 'cause pap would a bought me a top yesterday, if it hadn't been for your getting them curls, doggone yer!—You need not turn so red in the face, 'cause I can't see it for the paint. There ain't no use in winkin' at me with that glass eye of yourn, 'cause I ain't going out'n here, now that's what's the matter with the purps. I don't care if you are twenty-eight years old, you ain't no boss o' mine, you old fool."

That is all of the story that John related. He says he don't know how he got out of the scrape.

AMERICAN GIRLS.

American girls have a certain something which is not inaptly called dainty; dainty features, dainty forms, dainty feet.

With what taste they dress! It is true they dress expensively; not because American ladis are extravagant, but because articles for the fair sex are dear.

We have no home manufactures, but must import our silks, velvets, laces, linens, gloves, and almost everything that goes to make up the toilet; the very same dress would cost an American treble what it would a Frenchwoman in her native land. No wonder the latter can dress better than the former on less money.

Americans do not invent fashions, but they seize upon them at once, and wear them as gracefully as those who do invent them.

It is a saying as true, alas! as it is old, that American women fade early; still when their day of positive beauty is past, they are good wives and mothers, affectionate, cheerful companions; in their homes they are excellent housewives, even as much so as English women, who in this respect are patterns.

It is time to credit our countrywomen with something beyond mere beauty; though not in the world-crowded boulevards of the luxurious French capital, nor in the principal streets of the sturdy metropolis of Great Britain, can one meet in an afternoon's stroll such throngs of lovely girls and women as flock down Broadway on a sunny day.

The American women are the most intelligent among civilized nations. The French only equal them in quickness of perception and in wit, but not in face, for the latter are notoriously ugly, as a general thing—a pretty face in France being almost as rare as an ugly one here. Americans are better educated, too, than most women; so, what with learning, wit, cheerfulness, grace and beauty, they may be pronounced as nearly perfect as it is possible for mortal women to be. Fortunately, they are sufficiently defective to answer Coleridge's oft quoted lines; they are *not*

—"Too bright and good
For human nature's daily food."

In addition to possessing all the charms and virtues of the women of other nations, they have a self-reliant manner and self sustaining, invincible virtue, which none others are conceded to have at so early an age; for our custom of entrusting mere girls in the society of gentlemen alone is the subject of wonder and outcry among foreigners.

To the eternal honor of American men be it said they have in general the most sacred respect for the purity of young girls, and that, with the high sense of propriety which prevails among the latter, causes our country to be almost altogether free from that hideous crime which brings in its crimson train the infanticide of illegitimate offspring.

Can that system be entirely wrong which averts the betrayal of young girls? This, in Great Britain, has almost become a national crime.

So little is infanticide thought of in England now, that the wretched unwedded mother is seldom hanged, or even transported, but is condemned to imprisonment for from six to eighteen months.

The Hester Vaughans of England do not suffer long; it is simply because the supposed or actual crime of the unfortunate creature now languishing in a Philadelphia jail is so rare here that it awakens unusual horror.

While we have considerably less of the vices of seduction and child murder than in England, we have not more depravity than exists there in wedlock, and much less than in France; though as married happiness in the latter country is based upon the violation of the first principles of matrimony, a comparison is possible.

Let us admire the bewitching beauty of American women—their girlish freshness, their enchanting grace, as they develop into women; let us do homage to their sprightliness of speech—which, if not actual wit, closely approaches it—and their strong intelligence. And as, with all their gifts, theirs not exempt from suffering, let us remove the prejudice against their laboring to win bread for themselves and little ones; this wild be a greater boon than the suffrage; for voting is not an absolute necessity—and no doubt will come in time—but bread is.

Whoever a woman, by her intellect, can work side by side with a man, let her be paid manly well. This seems but justice to the present as well as to the coming generation for whatever tends to elevate beyond poverty and ennoble the mind of the mother, must lift up and advance her sons; so, little by little, the whole race is benefitted.

It is useless to lament the necessity for a woman's working; since it exists, let us cope with its dark evil as best we may; and if the drage tends to the welfare of men it must do the same by women.

Essently, this present outcery for the suffrage and the right to labor is but an outcroping of the intelligence, the heart, the soul the genius of the lovely and noble-minded American women.—Celia Logan Kegg, *in Packard's Monthly, for June.*

INGEROUS PLEASURES.—Ihave sat upon the sea-shore and waited for its gradual approaches, and have seen its dancing waves awhite surf, and admired that He who measured it with his hand had given it such grand motion; and I have lingered until tigantic waters grew into mighty billows, and had well nigh swept me from my firmest hold. So have I seen the heedless youth play with a curious spirit upon the sweet notions and gentle approaches of inviting peace; till it has detained his eye and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul and swept him to a swift destruction.

STRONG DRINK.

The history of strong drink is the history of ruin, of tears, of blood. It is perhaps the greatest curse that ever scourged the earth. It is one of depravity's worst fruits—a giant demon of destruction. Men may talk of earthquakes, storms, conflagrations, famine, pestilence, despotism and war; but intemperance, in the use of intoxicating drinks, has sent a volume of misery and woe into the stream of this world's history, more fearful and terrific than either of them. It is the Amazon and Mississippi among the rivers of wretchedness. It is the Alexander and Napoleon among the warriors upon the peace and good of man. It is like the pale horse of the Apocalypse, whose rider is Death, and at whose heels follow hell and destruction. It is an evil which is limited to no age, no continent, no nation, no party, no sex, no period of life. It has taken the poor man at his toil and the rich man at his desk, the senator in the halls of state and the drayman on the street, the young man in his festivities and the old man in his repose, the priest at the alter and the layman in the pew, and plunged them into a common ruin. It has raged equally in times of war and in times of peace, in periods of depression, and in periods of prosperity, in republics and in monarchies, among the civilized and among the savages. Since the time that Noah came out of the ark, and planted vineyards, and drank of their wines, we read in all histories of its terrible doings, and never once lose sight of its black and bloody tracks. States have recorded enactments against it, ecclesiastical penalties have been imposed upon it, societies, have succeeded societies for its extermination; but, like him whose name was Legion no man has been able to bind it. For these four thousand years, it has been raging over the world, destroying some of virtue's fairest flowers and some of wisdom's fruitage. It was this that brought the original curse of servitude upon the decendants of Ham, that has eaten away the strength of empires, wasted the energies of states, blotted out the names of families, and crowded hell with tenants. Egypt, the source of science—Babylon, the wonder and glory of the world—Greece, the home of learning and of liberty—Rome with her Cæsars, the mistress of the earth—each in its turn had its heart lacerated by this dreadful cankerworm, and thus become an easy prey to the destroyer. It has drained tears enough to make a sea, expended treasure enough to exhaust Golconda, shed blood enough to redden the waves of every ocean, and wrung out wailing enough to make a chorus to the lamentations of the under world. Some of the mightiest intellects, some of the most generous natures, some of the happiest homes, some of the noblest specimens of man, it has blighted and crushed, and buried in squalid wretchedness. It has supplied every jail, and penitentiary, and almshouse, and charity hospital in the world with tenants. It has sent forth beggars on every street, and flooded every city with beastiality and crime. And it has, perhaps, done more toward bringing earth and hell together, than any one other form of vice. Could we but dry up this one moral ulcer, and sweep away forever all the results of this one form of sin, we would hardly need such things as prisons, asylums, charity houses, or police The children of haggard want would sit in the halls of plenty. The tears of orphanage and widowhood, and disappointed hope, would dwindle in a goodly measure. Disease would be robbed of much of its power. The clouds would vanish from ten thousand afflicted homes. And peace breathe its fragrance on the world, almost as if the day of its redemption had come.—*Dr. J. A. Seiss.*

MEN WHO WIN WOMEN.—God has so made the sexes that women, like children, cling to men; lean upon them for protection, care and love; look up to them as though they were superior in mind and body. They make them the suns of their system, and they and their children revolve around them. Men are gods if they but knew it, and women, therefore, who have good minds and pure hearts want men to lean upon. Think of them reverencing a drunkard, a liar, a fool, or a libertine. If a man would have a woman to do him homage, he must be manly in every sense, a true gentleman, not after the Chesterfield school, but polite, because his heart is full of kindness to all; one who treats her with respect even deference, because she is a woman; who never condescends to say silly things to her; who brings her up to his level, if his mind is above hers; who is never so anxious to please, but always anxious to do right; who has no time to be frivolous with her; always dignified in speech and act; who never spends too much upon her; never yields to temptation, even if she puts it in his way; who is ambitious to make his mark in the world, whether she encourages him or not; who is never familiar with her to the extent of being an adopted brother or cousin; who is not over careful about dress; always pleasant and considerate, but always keeping his place of the man, the head, and never losing it. Such deportment, with noble principles, a good mind, energy and industry, will win any woman in the world who is worth winning.

OUT AT NIGHT.—Fathers and mothers, look out for your boys when the shades of evening have gathered around you!—Where are they then? Are they at home, at the pleasant, social fireside, or are they running the streets? Are they gaining a street education? If so, take care; the chances of their ruin are many. There is scarcely anything so destructive to their morals as running abroad at night. Under cover of darkness they acquire the education of crime; they learn to be rowdyish, if not absolutely vicious; they catch up loose talk, they bear sinful thoughts and they see obscene things, and they become reckless and riotous. If you would save them from vulgarity, save them from ruin, save them from prison, see to it that night finds them at home. More than one young man has told the chaplain of the State Prison that here was the beginning of his downward course that finally brought him to the felon's cell. Let parents solemnly ponder this matter, and do all they can to make home attractive to all the children, so attractive that the boys will prefer it to roaming in the streets. There is no place like home in more senses than one—certainly no place like home for boys in the evenings.

A DEAD POPE.

There was joy at Rome in the year 1513, for Pope Julius II. was dead. It was no unusual thing indeed, for the Romans to rejoice at the death of a Pope. If there was any one the people of the Holy City contemned and hated more than all other men it was usually their spiritual father, whose blessings they so devoutly received and next to him his countless officials, who preyed upon their fellow citizens as tax-gatherers, notaries, and a long gradation of dignities. But upon Julius, the withered and palsied old man, the rage of the people had turned with unprecedented vigor. He had been a fighting Pope. His feeble frame had been torn by unsated and insatiable passions that would have become a Cæsar or an Alexander, but which seemed almost damoniac in this terrible old man. His ambition had been the curse of Rome, of Italy, of Europe; he had set nations at enmity in the hope of enlarging his temporal power; he had made insincere leagues and treaties in order to escape the punishment of his crimes; his plighted faith was held a mockery in all European courts; his fits of rage and impotent malice made him the laughing-stock of kings and princes; and the cost of his feeble wars and faithless alliances had left Rome the pauper city of Europe.

And now Julius was dead. The certainty that his fierce spirit was fled forever had been tested by all the suspicious forms of the Roman church. The Cardinal Camerlengo stood before the door of the Pope's chamber, struck it with a mallet, and called Julius by name. Receiving no answer, he entered the room, tapped the corpse on the head with a mallet of silver, and then fall ing upon his knees before the lifeless body, proclaimed the death of the Pope. Next the tolling of the great bell in the Capitol, which was sounded upon these solemn occasions alone announced to Rome and to the Church that the Holy Father was no more. Its heavy note was the signal for a reign of universal license and misrule. Ten days are always allowed to pass between the death of a Pope and the meeting of the conclave of cardinals for the election of his successor, and during that period it was long an established custom that Rome should be abandoned to riot, bloodshed, pillage, and every species of crime. The very chamber of the dead Pope was entered and sacked. The city wore the appearance of a civil war. The papal soldiers, ill paid and half fed, roamed through the streets robbing, murdering, and committing a thousand outrages unrestrained. Palaces were plundered, houses sacked, quiet citizens were robbed, murdered, and their bodies left in the street or thrown into the Tiber. "Not a day passed," wrote Gigli, an observer of one of these dreadful saturnalia, "without brawls, murders, and waylayings." At length the nobles fortified and garrisoned their palaces, barricades were drawn across the principal streets, and only the miserable shop-keepers and tradesmen were left exposed to the outrages of the papal banditti.—Eugene Lawrence, *in Harper's Magazine.*

WHITHER ARE YOU GOING.—Three travelers from Frankfort to Bale, fell asleep. They had entered a wrong carriage, and were taken away toward Strasburg. They never discovered their error until they reached the bank of the great river, where there tickets were asked for. Their vexation on discovering what their sleep had cost them, suggested a solemn lesson. I thought of another journey—of the thousands who are passing on to eternity fast asleep; of the speed with which they are hurrying along; of another river; of other sleepers awaking to find that they have been on the wrong way, and that they must face an eternity undone. "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

I have read a story of a professional fool, one of those who once formed an appendage to every great house. The king, his master, on investing him with the badges of his office—the cap and staff and bells—told him to wear them till he found a greater fool than himself. The king was dying. He sent for the fool, and told him that he was going on a journey—a very long journey—and that he would never return. "What provision have you made for your journey?" said the fool. None, said the dying man. What! said the other; are you going into eternity without making any provision? Yes, said the king, with a heavy sigh. The fool dropped his staff, cap and bells, and laid them before the king, saying: "I was only to keep them till I had found a fool greater than myself, and I have found him."

SABBATH BELLS.—Said Daniel Webster: "I once defended a man charged with the awful crime of murder. At the conclusion of the trial I asked him what could induce him to stain his hands with the blood of a fellow-being. Turning his blood-shot eyes full upon me he replied, in a voice of despair 'Mr. Webster, in my youth I spent the holy Sabbath in evil amusements, instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise.' Could we go back to the early years of all hardened criminals, I believe, firmly believe that their first departure from the path of morality was when they abandoned the Sabbath school, and their subsequent crimes might thus be traced back to the neglect of youthful religious instruction.

"Many years ago I spent a Sabbath with Thomas Jefferson, at his residence in Virginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. I remarked: 'How sweetly, how very sweetly sounds that Sabbath bell!' That distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied: 'Yes, my dear Webster, yes; it melts the heart, it calms our passions and makes us boys again.'"

HERE is a story in rhyme, with a moral in prose which people in business will do well to read at their leisure. It runs thusly: When trade grew slack, and notes fell due the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night, with Sheriff's bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said, "Arise at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen and say these words unto the men; 'My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wife and daughters too; my prices are so very low, that each will buy before they go." He did as his good wife advised, and straightway went and advertised. Crowds came and bought out all he had, his notes were paid, his dreams were glad; and he will tell you to this day, how well did printer's ink repay. He told us with a knowing wink how he was saved by printer's ink.

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN'S PRAYERS.—In one of the darkest periods of the Reformation, when Luther, Melancthon, and others, were assembled to consult upon what should be done, Melancthon retired from the council under great dejection of spirit. After a short time he returned, his countenance beaming with confidence and joy; and when all were surprised at the change, he told them that he had just seen a sight which assured him of success. He had seen some little children engaged in prayer for the Reformation. Their mothers, who had assembled for the same purpose, had brought them together; and he was assured such prayers would be heard of God. Courage in the needful hour for the greatest work ever accomplished by uninspired men was thus breathed into the soul by children's prayers. Such prayers the church need yet. Children, do you pray—not only for father and mother, for brother and sister, but also for the Church of God and the world?—*Visitor.*

ETERNITY.—Eternity has no gray hairs!" The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages but time writes wrinkles on the brow of eternity.

Eternity! Stupendous thought! The ever present, unborn, undecaying, undying—the endless chain, compassing the life of God—the golden thread, entwining the destinies of the universe.

Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave! its honors, they are but as the gilded sepulchres; its possessions! they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne.

In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay. Its day will know no darkening—eternal splendors forbid the approach of night. Its fountains will never fail; they are fresh from the eternal throne. Its glory will never wane, for there is the ever present God. Its harmonies will never cease! exhaustless love supplies the song.

A TOUGH STORY.—The other evening, in our "private crib," there was a learned dissertation; subject: "Bedbugs and their remarkable tenacity of life." One asserted of his own knowledge that they could be boiled and then come to life. Some had soaked them for hours in turpentine without any fatal consequences. Old Hanks, who had been listening as an outsider, here gave in his experience in corroboration of the facts. Says he, "Some years ago, I took a bedbug to an iron foundry, and dropping it into a ladle where the melted iron was, had it run into a skillet. Well, my old woman used that skillet pretty constant for the last six years, and here the other day she broke it all to smash, and what do you think, gentlemen, that ere insect just walked out of his hole where he'd been layin' like a frog in a rock, and made tracks for his old roost up stairs! "But," added he, by way of parenthesis, "by George, gentlemen, he looked mighty pale."

A CONUNDRUM.—A young man seated at dinner, the other day, said to his wife:

"Ellen, if you are good at guessing, here is a conundrum for you: If the devil should lose his tail, where would he go to get another one?"

After some time spent in guessing, she gave it up.

"Well," said he, "where they retail spirits."

Eager to get it off, she hastened to a lady friend with:

"Oh, Marian, I have such a nice conundrum! Joe just told me of it. I know you can't guess it, If the devil should lose his tail, where would he go to get another one?"

Her friend Marian having given it up she said:

"Where they sell liquor by the glass."

Marian didn't see the point of the joke.

ABOUT HANDS.—Arsene Housays says in his latest essay on female beauty:

"Irish girls have the most beautiful hands English girls have too fleshy and plump hands. The hands of American girls are too long and narrow. The fingers of German girls are too short and palms too broad. Next to the Irish girls, the daughters of Poland deserve the palm, so far as the beauty of the hands is concerned. The hands of French, Italian and Spanish girls, may not be called indifferent, though there are more beautiful hands to be seen in France and Italy than in spain. The porisiennes bestow a great deal of care on their hands, and the consequence is that superficial and inexperienced observers will believe that they have finer hands than the women of any other part of France or any other country."

IT is a sin for men to disfigure their bodies, injure their health, corrupt their minds, and shorten their lives, by taking intoxicating liquors.

It is a sin for men to neglect their families, punish their wives and children, and increase misery at home by drinking intoxicating liquor.

It is a sin to associate with persons who frequent grog shops.

A CASE O

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET,

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
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JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp

BRITISH vs. AMERICAN LABOR.

A few weeks ago we exposed some of the inconsistencies of free-traders in an article of Mr. J. B. Hodgskin in the North American Review. The same gentleman has since been reading a free trade essay before the Free Trade League of Brooklyn, in which he has been more candid than before. Mr. Hodgskin is an Englishman, and understands the interest of British capitalists. He gives the true reason, however, why we need protection in the following words:

"Let me tell you what Protection is. I can but illustrate it by example. In Pennsylvania, iron ore, limestone and coal; the three principal elements of the iron manufacture, are found so near together, in such large quantities, and of such superior quality, that any one would think that iron could be manufactured there cheaper and better than anywhere else in the world; yet when the Pennsylvania iron maker has made his iron and offers it for sale, he finds that a New York iron merchant can bring similar iron all the way from England, and can pay freight on it and commissions, and make a profit on it, and then pay the freight on it all the way from New York to the very door of the Pennsylvania foundry, and sell it cheaper than the Pennsylvanian can. What is the cause? There are several, but the principal one is this. In order to make iron, it takes a little iron ore, a little limestone, a little coal, and a prodigious amount of labor. The three first ingredients are as cheap in Pennsylvania as anywhere; but the last and principal one, Labor, is so much dearer in Pennsylvania and in the whole of the United States than in England, that, in spite of the cheapness of the other ingredients, the iron costs so much more to make than the English iron, that the English can pay all the expenses of bringing their iron over here, and yet sell it cheaper than we can ours."

Mr. H. did not design in this portion of his essay to advocate protection, but it is one of the strongest arguments to the laboring man, that we have yet seen in favor of protection. Here is an Englishman who is well acquainted with the manufacture of iron in England, who, though an enemy to protection, is constrained in honesty to acknowledge that it is alone because of the starvation wages paid to british laborers that they are enabled to undersell American manufacturers. This is the true secret of the necessity for protection to American labor. In all the coarser manufactures we need no protection because of the small amount of labor entering into their production. In the manufacture of iron and many other commodities labor is the chief item and in all these, without protection we are undersold by foreign manufacturers, because laborers in England and Europe get wages barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. We have no alternative but to protect our laborers or abandon those manufactures into which labor enters as a large element in the cost of production. American laborers will not work for the pauper wages of British operatives, nor do any but purse proud aristocrats such as the late slave lords and their allies the copperheads desire thus to degrade them. If then we abandon manufactures that require a large amount of labor, we lessen the demand for labor and the thousands of laborers thus discharged from our manufactures turn their attention to farming. What would be the result of such a course? Grain is already very low; by stopping our manufactures the home market for agricultural produce is destroyed, still further reducing prices, and at the same time the supply of such produce is increased until the farmer finds no market for his produce? What does the farmer think of such a condition of affairs? Free-trade at present would soon so reduce the prices of all agricultural produce that the farmer would scarcely be able to clothe his family. Grain would be a drug in the market and nothing but a famine in Europe could deliver our people from financial ruin, yet such is the condition of things which the present copperhead party aims at when it advocates free-trade. It has been the experience of three generations that the experiment of free-trade whenever tried has resulted in financial disaster. Shall we now rush blindly upon the rock on which we have so often foundered before? Let laboring men—let farmers consider. Abundance of work and good wages for the laborer and high prices for farm produce have always accompanied protection. Hard times and financial disaster have as constantly attended free trade. Which do you want now? Protection will secure you the former. Free trade will inevitably bring you the latter. Republicanism proposes to give you protection, plenty of work and good wages. Copperheadism promises you nothing but idleness, poverty and rags.

THE Democratic Legislature of Ohio During its last session, in spite of its party war cry of Equal Taxation, postponed for three years the re-valuation of real estate in Ohio, by which means the real property of that State continues to bear not more than half its quota of taxation.

It also passed three acts in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, or of the State. Two of these were to disfranchise citizens enfranchised by the State, and the third was to levy a tax on Government bonds, which, according to a decision of the Supreme Court, is unconstitutional.

UNDER auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers of the, North-West, a general Exposition of Taxtile Fabrics is to be held at Cincinnati in August. Products of mills, and staples of cotton, wool, silk, flax, and hemp, will be exhibited. There are now 3,500 cotton and woolen factories in the United States, of which the Southern States have but 317. We look to the new exposition for knowledge as to the needs as well as the products of the various sections, and for stimulus to manufacturing enterprises at the West and South.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION in Washington City on Monday last resulted in a splendid Republican triumph.

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

It would be well for the nominating conventions of both parties before they set up candidates for the Legislature this year, to ascertain fully the feeling and the wants of the people and then instruct such candidates accordingly. One of the dangerous features of our politics is the proclivity of men in power to ignore the popular will. In Legislative circles custom has fixed the rule to give a man two terms in the House. This is a rule observed by both parties, so that it matters not how good or bad a legislator may be, he only gets his two terms, nothing more or less. In this way we are forced to endure a bad man for a certain time, and give up a good one at the end of a fixed period. Far better would it be for the people to reject a bad man when he is discovered to be such, and retain the services of a good one as long as he can be induced to serve. The first step towards such a consummation is for the people to be more tenacious about instructing their servants what to do. Every constituency knows whether or not they are willing to be taxed for the necessaries of life—they all know whether it is safe to enlarge the franchises of corporations, and whether millions of dollars of the public funds should be used to carry on private banks. These are topics of general bearing, to which may be added an incalculable number of measures of a private nature which come before each Legislature for action. Instruction as to the disposal of all such business is one of the solemn duties of each constituency, and the longer the fulfillment of this duty is neglected the greater becomes the danger which surrounds the Government. No Republic can exist which allows its representatives the absolute power now wielded by legislators. Annually, as we have long seen, legislative bodies increase their power, usurping at discretion the functions of the Executive and the Judicial branches of the government, and defying with haughty arrogance the will of the people whenever a scheme of personal aggrandizement is presented for enactment. The only way to abolish this evil is to instruct the legislator; to make him feel he is the servant of the people, elected, not to barter in their rights and interests, but to labor singly and truly for their prosperity and happiness. And whenever a man refuses to pledge himself to obey his instructors, it is the duty of any party having power to defeat him at the polls. If, after he is elected, a legislator is faithless, the people should never again elect such a man. In this way only can the public welfare be insured. The party which seeks to hide the shortcomings of its representatives dare not hope to retain the confidence of honest men, and the Republican organ which shrinks from protecting the life of its party by exposing those who disregard its honor, is unfit to speak in its behalf. It is for the people everywhere and of all parties to instruct their representatives. The master must guide and direct the servant. If he does not, confusion and disaster will surely attend his enterprises.—*State Guard.*

THE FREE TRADERS.

The people of Pennsylvania are nearly all devoted to the doctrine of protection to American industry. They know that in every case in which this protection had been withdrawn, it has been under Democratic ascendency in the White House and in Congress. They know that the old rallying-cry of the Democracy, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 42," was a deception; for when Polk and Dallas were elected, the Tariff of '42 was repealed, and the destructive tariff of 1846 was adopted, Dallas himself giving the casting vote in its favor as Vice-President. The Free Traders are now renewing their war upon Protection with great vigor, and they are boldly carrying the war into Pennsylvania, with a candor that is certainly more creditable than was the trickery of 1844. A Free Trade meeting was held in Philadelphia last week, at which an orator from another State appeared, whose speech has been very fully reported in the Democratic local organ. This report is now going the rounds of the papers of the same party in the interior of the State, and it is quite evident that the printing is paid for by the funds of the Free Trade League. This League has its headquarters in New York, the rich importers being the chief members. These are mostly representatives of British, French and German manufacturers, who contribute largely to the funds of the League, because by breaking down protection in this country, they will be enabled to flood this country with their goods made by the cheap labor of Europe, and to destroy all American manufactures. The people of Pennsylvania must be on their guard, and not be deceived by the specious fallacies of the Free Traders, which, if they once prevail, will bring wide-spread distress throughout the State. The safe course to pursue is to cling to the Republican party, which comprises all the earnest and efficient friends of protection in the State.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIANS are in despair over the measuring worm nuisance. The latest advices represent the worms on the increase. The English sparrows, imported for the express purpose of destroying the worms, have turned out a complete failure. They have left the city preferring country life and choice cherries and strawberries rather than the brick walls of the city and the nasty worms. We admire the good taste of the sparrows but heartily sympathize with our Philadelphia friends in their disappointment.

A NEW era in scientific education has been inaugurated by the management of Lafayette College. The scientific classes of that institution will make a tour of the State during this month. They will be under control of one of the leading professors, and will visit points of mining and manufacturing interest. When nature is made the class-room, American youth must needs acquire the highest order of education. Perfection in this respect is not perfect unless it is practical, and practicability is the result of the system introduced by Lafayette.

THE ALABAMA question begins to assume a more sensible shape in England. Lord Clarendon a few days ago in the House of Commons is reported to have vindicated the action of the United States Senate. Sober, second thought is working quite a change for the better in English opinion and feeling. There is even reason to believe that the whole question may be amicably and speedily settled on the basis laid down by Mr. Sumner in his famous speech.

OUR young friend Humphrey Arnold has mounted the editorial tripod in Chester Pa. The second number of his paper, *The Independent*, is on our table, a neat six-teen column sheet. Judging from the appearance of its columns it starts out with fine prospects. We welcome our young friend to the editorial fraternity and wish him success in his enterprise.

THE Republicans of Pittsburgh have made their nominations in a manner giving general satisfaction. They promise ten thousand of a majority in October.

IT is rumored that Dulce was recalled on account of his lenity toward the Cuban insurgents. If so, then let De Roda appear with a heel of rougher iron and a breath more vengeful, and Cuban independency will not be postponed. The touch of a greater tyrant's foot, and tones of a harsher despot's voice, will kindle a fire in the island that will speedily consume all the fragments of Spanish dynasty, and lick up the guerilla volunteers as insurrectionary and worthless chaff.—*The Press.*

THE Pennsylvania State Medical Society will meet in the city of Erie on the 9th day of June. The proceedings promise to be unusually interesting, and the members anticipate much pleasure from their visit to our beautiful city on the lake.

TWENTY-ONE hundred fraudulent votes have so far been proved to have been cast for the democratic ticket in Philadelphia last October. Nor is all the evidence yet in, before the Examiners who are hearing it under the order of the Court.

TOOMBS, of Georgia, who boasted that he would call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill, the Chicago *Post* says is now obliged to call for his letters at the hands of the colored postmaster at Macon, Georgia.

THE Republicans of the Third Congressional District, Illinois, have nominated Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, of Freeport, as their candidate for Congress, to succeed Hon. E. B. Washburne.

THE prospects of the Cuban revolutionists are brightening daily. A speedy triumph on their part is by no means improbable.

ITEMS.

GENTLEMEN engaged to be married are now politely termed husbands by brevet.

FOWLER, the phrenologist, is lecturing in England.

THE latest fashionable wedding reports describe the costume of the bride's father.

GEN. SCHENCK sailed for Europe in the Cunard steamer of the 9th inst.

MISS KELLOGG commands higher prices for her services than have been paid to any singer in this country since Jenny Lind.

PRENTICE calls on Secretary Fish to weigh the chances of a foreign war with all his scales.

THE young ladies of Mount Pleasant object to the bachelor editors of Iowa holding a convention at that place.

ENGLAND'S sailor prince has composed a waltz, and has the ambition to lead an orchestra.

AFTER several combats the forces under Gen. Jordan have succeeded in joining the Cuban artillery.

ONE of the young Austrian Archdukes is said to have a penchant for making purchases when the merchant isn't looking.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH has bought a pleasant summer residence for his aged mother at Manchester, N. H.

GEN. BEAUREGARD is soon to be at Staten Island, where his inamorata is said to reside.

POOR ALLEN, the "Wickedest Man," thinks very bad of the men who brought him into notoriety.

FRED. DOUGLAS has applied for the admission of his youngest son to the Naval Academy.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, of Russia, is seriously indisposed, having met with an accident while crossing a bridge of the Neva in an open carriage.

MRS. METTERNICH, who took the Empress Eugenie's dressmaker away from her, rejoices in 365 pairs of stockings—or one pair for each day in the year.

MISS DOROTHY L. DIX is in California, visiting the prisons and asylums. She is now sixty years of age, but as untiring as ever in her philanthropic work.

THE PRINCE Imperial of France presented the elder son of the crown Prince of Prussia with a velocipede, which he uses daily at Babelsberg.

THE STORY that Ned Buntline has fallen from temperance grace and taken to faro banking is untrue, and was started in California to bring him into disrepute.

A JEALOUS individual in New York threw a pailful of slacked lime over the head of another man's wife burning off the skin and destroying her eyes.

A PARIS journal says: The ex Queen Isabella II. of Spain will leave Paris at the beginning of June for Mariabad, in Bohemia, for the purpose of taking the waters.

ANOTHER EASY CONSCIENCE.—On Friday morning Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, transmitted the following to Secretary Boutwell, which he says was evidently sent to him through a mistake: "This completes $150 for me, $100 before, $50 now.

Yours, truly. E. Z. CONSCIENCE.

MORE MILITARY POSTS.—Indian outrages have of late come under the joint attention of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Commissioner for the Indians. The result of their deliberations is the adoption of a measure urged by Senator Ross—the establishment of more military posts along the frontier. The President purposes to issue a proclamation outlawing all bands out of their reservations.

GERMAN PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA.—A new paper printed in the German language and called the *Patriot*, has been started in Richmond. It proposes to be an industrial and political organ, takes the conservative view of the situation, and advocates the election of Wagner for Governor. The German element is progressing in the South.

A MISSISSIPPI ADONIS.—The Brandon (Mississippi) *Republican* refers to a certain party as "that handsome, intelligent, silver-tongued ladies' heart-crusher, ex-captain of a negro company, editor of the ——, chairman of the Radical State Executive Committee, member of the Committee of Sixteen, and bully witness, who has had his official head chopped off by the members of his own sweet scented party." This is making mince meat of a man without the benefit of sweet marjoram or any other "yarb." It does not appear that he is from the North.

MR. THOMAS MEEHAN, agricultural editor of the *Weekly Press*, has been invited by the authorities of St. Louis to superintend the laying out of the grounds of the new park of that city. He will shortly visit St. Louis for that purpose. The construction of this park is to be on a scale commeasurate with the proverbial Western idea of liberality and magnificence, and, when completed, it will exceed anything of the kind as yet achieved by any city of the same size. The selection of Mr. Meehan is a most judicious one, and at the same time a substantial compliment to Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY CLAIMS.—By an act of March 10, 1869, the Paymaster General is directed to turn over to the Second Auditor, Hon. E. B. French, all unsettled claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. The number of claims received by the Second Auditor during the month of May, including those from the Paymaster General, was 24,257, and the number of letters sent out in replies to inquiries is enormous. Hereafter no letters will be replied to until the claims they relate to are registered and regularly examined. No information can be given concerning claims provided for in the act of March 3, 1869, until an opinion is received thereon from the Attorney General.

FROM CUBA.

From Five to Eight Thousand American Troops in the Cuban Army.

NEW YORK, June 4. According to a statement of Spanish spies in this city, the friends of the Cuban revolutionists have sent out thirteen expeditions from the United States in aid of the Cubans, which have been safely landed. The largest number of men on any one of these expeditions was 450, the smallest 30.

The materials of war shipped in these vessels included six batterries of artillery and an immense supply of Spencer rifles; and the whole number of men which they carried is estimated at 5,000. This full brigade of veterans—the gift of the American people to Cuba—is to-day part of the army of Cespedes, and we may soon expect to hear from them in a desperate if not decisive battle with the Spaniards.

The above facts, which come from a Spanish source, are corroborated by one of the Cuban patriots, who estimates, however, the accession to Cespedes' army from the United States at eight thousand men. Seven of the expeditions sailed from New York, three from Baltimore and three from Florida.

It is said that all the volunteers who left New York for Cuba are in the cavalry arm of the service. The use of sabres has been discontinued, the Spencer rifle being deemed more effective.

Another expedition is on foot, and the veterans, of which it will be mainly composed, will consist of ex officers and men of the United States army.

HAVANA, May 28.—The only account which the government organ has yet given in regard to the landing of expeditions from abroad, is contained in an official dispatch, dated Santiago de Cuba, 18th inst. The landing is said to have taken place on the 14th inst, on the Bay of Nepo, on the north side, to the east of the District of Holquin, of seven hundred men, supposed to have been brought by the steamer Perrit, which is reported to have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 15th, after touching on the coast of Cuba. The official organ's account states that ninety soldiers and thirty volunteers went in search of the seven hundred men, attacked them, killed sixty, wounded one hundred and sixty, took seven cannon and three flags, one of which was inscribed as having been presented in New York, on April 27. These heroic Spaniards are represented as having had only four killed and sixteen wounded, and their ammunition being exhausted, they retired in good order, after spiking the guns, without being molested, and reinforcements were expected to attack the rest of the invaders. There is no further news from that quarter, and we are unable to judge what were the real facts.

Accounts are published of encounters with insurgents in the Southeastern Department, and that an uncle of Quesada was executed in the district of Puerto Principe. Reports are also given of combats with rebels in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos, and we are carried back to the days of chivalry, by an animated description of an attack made by nine men on sixty or seventy insurgents, in the district of Tilla Clara, killing four and taking twenty-five horses, with a vast quantity of arms and clothing.

James Rush M. D.

On Wednesday morning May 26th. Mr. James Rush died at his residence on Chestnut street, west of Nineteenth, after an illness of a few weeks. For years past he had lived in strict seclusion, rarely issuing from the doors of his dwelling. His books were his idols; to these he was devoted, and he was unwilling to relinquish, even for a day, the intellectual pleasures they afforded. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His family name is historic, and is found in the annals, not only of this city and State, but of the nation. Benjamin Rush, his father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Hon. Richard Rush, his brother, occupied the dignified position of United States Minister to France and England, and at one time was Secretary of our National Treasury. Dr. Rush himself, in his early career, achieved a most exalted and enviable reputation as a physician. As an author, too, he took no mean rank. His celebrated work on the "Human Voice" is still regarded as perhaps the most infallible authority on that subject. His means were large. His last act was of princely munificence, in accord with the dispositions of his heart and his literary tastes. The bulk of his estate has been left to the Philadelphia Library Company, including an entire block or square of ground on Broad street, between Christian and Carpenter. Upon this broad site his will proposes the erection of a magnificent structure, all the details for the construction of which are specified in the document. In his death Philadelphia loses one of the men who aided to make her illustrious.

Accident to Judge Black.

A special to the Louisville *Courier Journal*, from Shepherdsville, Ky., May 24th, says:

This evening, about half-past five o'clock, as the train going South approached Strawberry Station, a serious accident befel ex-Attorney General Black, who, with his wife, was a passenger *en route* to New Orleans. Judge Black occupied a seat in the sleeping car, where he was engaged in conversation, having his elbow protruded carelessly out of the window. While in this posture it was suddenly struck by a box car, instantly crushing it. On arriving at Shepherdsville a telegraphic message was dispatched to Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, who was conveyed down the road by a special train provided at once by the railway officials. Dr. Yandell arrived at Shepherdsville about eight o'clock. He found Judge Black's arm broken in four places. The doctor placed the wounded arm in field dressing and conveyed the unfortunate gentleman back to Louisville, placing him in St. Joseph's Infirmary, where he will remain for the present. The injury, though extremely painful, will not in the opinion of Dr. Yandell, necessarily involve the loss of the arm. Judge Swayne, who accompanied Judge Black, returned with him to Louisville.

PROGRESS.—One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the earnest efforts being made by the Christian Churches to re-unite again and form an harmonious organization compact and perfect. So far as the unio of the different bodies of the Methodist Church is concerned, we can see no good reason why the consolidation should not be consummated. The issue on which the dissolved is no longer in existence, and we know of no movement which, if heartily concurred in, would tend more largely to produce a growth of friendly feeling between the people of the two sections than the reunion of the Methodist Church South. Inside their organization there can be no reasons for a continued severance of their Christian relations, and all outside of it should not be considered. The cause dissolution between the different bodies of Presbyterians is graver, however, and less likely to be overcome. It is a matter of faith and discipline, and neither of these are matters of argument or logic, but of spiritual conviction. Let us hope that in view of the good that consolidation would accomplish and the scandal it would silence the prominent leaders of the two branches will succeed in their efforts to bring about the union.

ROMANCE OF THE CREVASSES.—A romance of the Chicot Noir crevasse is told in the New Orleans papers. The belle of a neighboring country seat on the bank of the river was assiduously courted by two eligible young gentlemen, to one of whom she gave her heart, but to the other her parents insisted upon giving her hand. In vainly remonstrated, but the day was fixed, the party assembled, and the unfortunate girl, in a bewildered and half unconscious state, compelled to "stand up" for the ceremony. Just as the clergyman approached that part of the service which required her assent, there came a roar and a crash. The river had burst its banks close to the house. The guests fled in terror, the bride fainted before she had said "I will," and the rejected suitor, rushing in, carried her off, and before night had her safely married. The other, who had promised on his part to love and cherish, without receiving the reciprocal pledge, thinks of prosecution.

THE Republicans seem to be confident of carrying Virginia on the 6th of July. Governor Wells is making a splendid canvass as the Radical candidate for Governor, and there is complete unity among his supporters. The colored vote will go almost in a body Republican, notwithstanding the offers of the Democrats to give them office in exchange for their votes.

A CLEVELAND paper has discovered "one of the finest mathematical geniuses of the age" in "a plain home-spun farmer, having little in his personal appearance or surroundings to distinguish him from the ordinary tiller of the earth," and who lives in one of the rural townships of that county. This gentleman, M. J. N. Stockwell, of Brecksville, Ohio, has recently had a remarkable paper printed in the transactions of a scientific society, its title being "Remarks on the Secular Varieties of the Planetary Orbits." The contributions of the plain Ohio farmer have, it is said, "already excited the deep interest of prominent mathematicians in the Eastern States and in Europe, and propositions that he has propounded for their consideration are still baffling the efforts of some of the most profound among them to confute."

JERUSALEM.—It is stated that a turnpike road is now in course of construction between Jaffa, the old Joppa, on the sea coast, and Jerusalem, a distance of thirty-six miles. The engineering is very rude, but part of the road is already finished, over which is running an omnibus, driven by a New England stage driver, one of the survivors of the American colony at Jaffa. The Turkish Government has collected $250,000 to pay for the road, and also compels the inhabitants to work upon it, at very low rates. Tollgates have already been established. Jaffa is only accessible in a calm, but with this disadvantage, its exports of cotton, fruit, oil and sesame seeds amount to $2,000,000 per annum.

THE septennial meeting of Dunkards is now in progress in Botetourt county, Virginia, and is attended by delegates from all parts of the United States. The number of delegates and visitors expected to take part in the proceedings is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. The arrangements made to entertain this vast number of people are on an extensive scale, no less than eighty cattle having been fattened for the occasion. Kissing and feet washing are the two prominent features of the exercises, these ceremonies being strictly confined to the sexes to which the participants belong—men kissing men and women kissing women.

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds.)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL.
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6 00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens.

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.

9apr

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND STRENGTHENING BITTERS IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Bilious Diseases. They are the Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the
ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,
Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists.] 30apr

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable property known as WHITE HALL, situate in East Providence township, eight miles east of Bloody Run, on the turnpike, about the centre of the township, in a desirable situation, containing 310 acres, with 120 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered with white and yellow pine, convenient to saw mills.

The improvements are a large three story house, large stable, two tenant houses, wagon-maker and smith shops. Church, school house, post office, store and mills convenient. Terms reasonable and possession given on the 1st of April, 1869.

5martf D. A. T. BLACK.

NOTICE.—ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS.

The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beeler, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Thursday, the 1st day of July, next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.

7may3m O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.

25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH OBER, DEC'D.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of Joseph Ober, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to her without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

28may ANNA OBER, Administratrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Benford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Beckley, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Davis, late of St. Clair township, deceased, would respectfully give notice to creditors, and all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, June 17th, 1869, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, when all can attend who deem it proper.

28may3t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

SHAMPOONING, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING.

I am determined to fight it out on this line all summer and will warrant entire satisfaction to all my patrons. I am also prepared to weave hair, make switches and curls on the shortest notice and most improved styles. Room on Juliana St., one door south of the Express Office.

23apr3m H. F. CRAWLEY.

PAINTING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carefully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

9apr1869 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

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With our STENCIL AND KEY CHECK OUTFIT, and by selling Novel and attractive articles? Circulars free.

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ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

A CERTIFICAT OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
R. W. BERKSTRESSER. 4dec3m

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHEOPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonial and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

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F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOMMENDED BY
Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.

Send for Circulars.

12feb1y1

$40 STITCH! STITCH! $37 50

40 first class SEWING MACHINES given as premiums for $37 50 worth of subscriptions for WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD ADVOCATE, a first class Family paper, at 75 cents.

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TICK! TICK! TICK! TICK! TICK!

American Watches worth $32, given for $30 worth of subscriptions. Also

$12 DICTIONARY. $12

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, worth $12, given as premiums for $12 worth of subscriptions. Also

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$80 LIBRARIES $80

Large or small, to be selected from 400 volumes of the *very best* Books published, and given as a premium for an equivalent amount of subscription.

Also several other premiums equally liberal. The ADVOCATE, (formerly called the Prospectus,) contains 16 large pages, and aims to promote Knowledge, Virtue, and Temperance. It has been enlarged and improved three times in 27 months. Send for specimen copy. Address S. S. WOOD,
2apr3m P. O. Building, Newburg, N. Y.

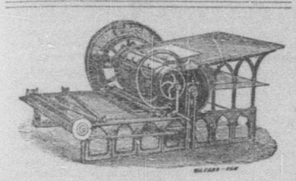
STATEMENT
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,00
SURPLUS 622,974,39

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company...	$ 435,625.00
Loans on Mortgages	46,100.00
United States Bonds, 5-20	159,239.37
Missouri State Bonds	22,562.50

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 292, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.65 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.09 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

Local Affairs.

ARRIVED.—Two billiard tables at the Mengel House.

REV. P. DOER of bloody Run will preach in the Lutheran church in this place on Sabbath morning next at 10½ o'clock.

CORRECTION.—The Democratic candidate for Poor Director is A. D. Pencil instead of George Beegle as we stated last week.

IF you want any of Prang's famous CHROMOS leave your order at the INQUIRER Book Store where you can get them at the very lowest rates.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

HANDSOME County maps of the United States, and township maps of Pennsylvania, ready mounted on rollers for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

IF you want good and cheap wall paper call at the INQUIRER Book Store where you can get paper from the very cheapest at ten and twelve cents to handsome gilt, from seventy-five cents to three dollars per bolt.

PREMATURE gray hair and baldness may be prevented by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, a harmless preparation, which is endorsed by the highest chemical and medical authority.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—We will furnish the Weekly Tribune at $1.35 per year to all subscribers to the INQUIRER. But subscriptions must be paid in advance. These are the best terms we can make for the two. tf.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August. It will be visible throughout the United States. The eclipse will last one hour and thirty-five minutes, the middle being at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THE TENTH DAY of July has been fixed upon by certain religious fanatics as the end of the world. The time has passed when it is possible to excite the people with any of these foolish, would be prophecies. The end will doubtless come, but the time no man knows, nor will these false prophets be able to foretell it.

THE SPRINGS OPEN.—The Springs opened yesterday the 10th inst., for the season. A large attendance is expected. Visitors to the Springs will find the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad in good and safe condition and making good time. The officers of the road use every effort to promote the comfort of passengers and make the trip through the romantic Broad-top region a pleasant one.

FROST.—The few hot days in the early part of last week, brought out white vests, linen coats and summer hats, but their reign was a short one. On Saturday evening it became quite cool continuing so until Monday. On Monday morning there was frost in various parts of the county though not in our immediate neighborhood. As far as heard from the frost was light and did no damage to vegetation. On Wednesday morning we had a slight frost here, but no damage was done.

AT the dedication of the German Reformed church in Friend's Cove on last Sabbath, the remaining liabilities amounting to 1700 dollars were paid off and the church entirely relieved from debt. This is the second instance of very liberal church subscriptions we have had the pleasure of recording in a few weeks. The people of Bloody Run and Friend's Cove certainly deserve great credit for the handsome manner in which they free their churches from debt. Our own people might take a lesson from them in church liberality.

IF boys could but be prevailed upon to begin in early life to collect books, how many more books would be read, and how much more intelligent we would become as a people. Everything must have a beginning. We know a gentleman who commenced his library with a single volume. After a little while he added another and another to it, until to-day it numbers several thousand volumes, while he himself has become a well-informed man from the reading of the volumes, which, for thirty years past, he has been accumulating. Try it, boys. There is nothing like making the effort, and if there is anything of which a young man has honest reasons for being proud of, it is the possession of a well chosen library, of which he makes generous use daily.

VIOLENT HAIL STORM IN FULTON COUNTY.—A most violent Hail storm passed over part of Fulton county on Monday, the 31st ult. It covered a scope of country about two miles in width, and swept everything before it; houses and barns were blown down, and in some places numbers of cattle killed. The Wheat and Rye, of that portion which it swept, was entirely destroyed.

We have it from a gentleman living in Todd Township—Mr. Jackson Fore, that the hail was as large and larger than a good sized hen egg, Mr. Fore's crop was entirely destroyed. The windows on the West side of his house, some eighty panes in number, were all broken. Two miles west of this place, a steam saw mill was blown down, and crushed a horse to death that was tied along the side. In Dublin township, the barn of Mr. Walker was blown down, and a horse killed. We have not heard all the particulars throughout the country, but will lay it before our readers next week, if worthy of chronicling.

LATER.—From a letter from a correspondent at Sipes Mill, in Belfast township, we are informed that the hail destroyed all the grain in that section, damaging the fruit and gardens. The hail is said to have been as large as hen eggs. Further Southwest the storm is described to have been even more terrific.—*Fulton Republican*

No one who has been a close observer of the influence of a newspaper on the mind of a family of children, can avoid indorsing the following, giving the experience of a school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession. "I have found it to be a universal fact," he says, "and without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers, at home, when compared with those who have not, are better readers, excelling in punctuation, and consequently read more understandingly. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the most important places, nations, and their government and doings, on the globe. They are better grammarians; for, having become so familiar with every variety in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more rapidly comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

MORE HORSES STOLEN.—In Fulton county on Friday night last two very fine horses were stolen, one from Mr. John Fore of Todd township, and the other from Mr. Henry Wilson of Dublin township, this county. The thief did not succeed in getting Mr Wilson's horse far until he began to lame, having lost a shoe, and was consequently abandoned, and was recovered by Mr. W., some place on the Mercersburg pike. Mr. Fore also recovered his horse on Saturday morning from a man by the name of Johnson living along the foot of the mountain, who had found him early in the morning, loose on the Cove mountain between this and Mercersburg. It is generally believed by our citizens that the approach of daylight compelled the thief to abandon the horse. No clue to the thief.

An attempt was made on Saturday night, by some rascal, to enter the barn of Mr. Jno. M. Sloan, of Todd township, but was discovered and left before he had accomplished his purpose.—*Fulton Democrat.*

ABOUT ADVERTISEMENTS.—Do not fail to read advertisements. The person who takes a newspaper now-a-days and neglects to read over the advertisements, is apt to lose much valuable information. The advertising patronage of a paper indicates not only the enterprise of the town and country where it is published, but it is also an infallible proof that the business men are possessed of vim and go a-headativeness. Show us a business community who don't advertise, and we'll show you a community where business is stagnated. The man who advertises in a liberal and yet dis creet manner, is sure to take the lead of his neighbor who don't spend a cent for printer's ink. It is also conceded that the man who advertises keeps a larger, better, and more complete stock of goods and sells them cheaper than the man who don't advertise. It you want good bargains, call on the man who advertises.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

TO CLEAR A ROOM OF MOSQUITOS.—A writer in a South Carolina paper says: "I have tried the following, and find it works like a charm: Take of gum champhor a piece about one third the size of an egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel, holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitos. One night I was terribly annoyed by them, when I thought of and tried the above, after which I never saw nor heard them that night, and next morning there was not one to be found in the room, though the window had been left open all night."

Nature is the Great Physician.

This is now admitted, by the medical profession as a fundamental principal of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit, drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues and comforts.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

Books and Periodicals.

HURD AND HOUGHTON have added a volume to their four editions of Dicken's Works, which is unique in character, and completes the various sets. It is called "Master Humphrey's Clock," taking its name from the first and largest portion of the volume. It may be remembered that Mr. Dickens commenced in 1840 the publication of a serial work under the above title. Master Humphrey was the principle character—an old gentleman of a prattling turn of mind, who acted as a sort of chairman of an antiquated club, whose meettings were held under the shadow of his tall clock, out of the case of which came manuscript rolls of stories. Mr. Pickwick re-appears, and so do Sam Weller and his father, and even a third Weller in the person of Sam's small son Tony, who is a miniature likeness of his grandfather; and very early, under the tuition of that patriarch, displays an interest in pints and quarts. It seemed to be the author's intention to incorporate in this framework various short stories, but after a while, getting warmed with the tale of the "Old Curiosity Shop," the voices of Master Humphrey and his friends die away, revived only occasionally to remind of the original plan and thus explain the title. The "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge." were both included thus in "Master Humphrey's Clock," but are entirely independent of it. The fiction of Master Humphrey was then dropped, not to be resumed, and the portions printed have never until now been published in collections of Mr. Dickens's Works. Here they are to be found, and will be read with interest as if forming a new novel by the great author.

The second portion of the book consists of the various Christmas Stories which the author has written since the publication of the older and better known "Christmas Stories."

There is presented—what to many will be the most valuable portion of the book—an exhaustive Index of all the characters named in Dicken's Works, with a few characterizing epithets, and the name of the story in which they appear, with a list of all the pages in which their words and actions may be found. This really great Index strikes one anew with astonishment at the multitude of people whom Mr. Dickens has created. No wonder they need a Directory of their residences. Who can keep in his head the number of the street where each resides? Last of all is a curious list of Familiar Sayings from Dicken's Works, which illustrates well the indebtedness of the world to this master of felicitous phrases.

This volume gives to Hurd and Houghton's four editions a completeness which no other editions in America or England possess; and the purchaser may take his choice, according to his taste and his pocket, between the cheap, compact, readable "Globe," the richly illustrated, elegant "Riverside," the voluminous, graceful "Household," and the superb "Large Paper," with its India proof pictures, its margin, and its limited edition of one hundred copies only to subscribers.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY for July contains—Court life at Compiegne. House of Peter the Great. Massacre of the innocents. The young Philosophers. The British Throne. The Banks Estate. Queen Esther. July. My Grandfather's Cruise in "the year one." Sweet Margerie The Gentleman from California. His Divorce. My trip in the Sally Ann. The Inundation. Running the Gauntlet. A lay of Love. Del's Hair. A fatal Love. Our young people's Story-teller. How Allan and Bertie caught a burglar. Curious Matters. Facts and Fancies. Adventures of Mr. Blob the Artist. (Humorous illustrations), published by Elliott, Thomas & Talbot. Boston, Mass.

THE contents of the London Quarterly (April) are: Rassam's Abyssinia. Modern English Poets. Geological Climates and the Origin of Species. Cost of party Government. Danti Alighieri. Female Education. Travels in Greece. The Religious Wars of France. Aims of Modern Medicine. Irish Church Bill. Re published by Leonard Scott & Co., 140 Fulton street New York.

A. M., S. 2.—All must surrender to Constitution Bitters, for there is no concealing the fact that they are taking the lead of all other Bitters, and are destined to become as famous and popular as any medicinal preparation in use. All unite in praising them, and when the people decide in favor of any thing of the kind, they are generally right. We are lately meeting a good many who are using the Constitution, and it does us good to see how healthy and ruddy they look, and they all attribute it to the use of Constitution Bitters. We would advise you all to take no other.

Use Seward's Cough Cure for that hacking cough.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half its price. tf.

LOST.—T. H. & N. J. Lyons will be much obliged for the prompt return of their steelyards by the person who last borrowed them. 6t

RUSTIC and paper window shades for sale at the lowest prices at the Inquirer Book Store.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

There is no increased demand for flour, and many holders being anxious to realize, the tendency is for a lower range of figures. The demand is confined to the wants of the home trade. Small sales of superfine at $5@5 37½; extras at $5 50@6; 200 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@6 50; 4@500 barrels Pennsylvania do do at $6@7; including, 100 barrels good Lancaster county at the latter quotation; some Ohio do do at $7@8, and fancy lots at $8 50@10 50.

No change in rye flour and corn meal; sales of the former at $6 75.

The wheat market is very dull and weak. Small sales of red at $1 20@1 40; 1,200 bushels choice Juniata at $1 53 and amber at $1 50@1 60 per bushel—the latter figures for very choice Michigan. Rye is dull at $1 35. Corn is very quiet at the late decline; sales of 5,000 bushels yellow at 90c: a choice lot at 93c; mixed western at 84@88c. Oats are steady at 73@75c for western and 60@70c for Pennsylvania.

Whisky is very quiet with small sales at $1 05@1 08, tax paid.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman at the Reformed Parsonage in St. Clairsville, Mr. THADDEUS CLAYCOMB to Miss CATHRINE ICKES, both of this county.

On Sunday eve. 7 o'clock, May the 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Dunlap, of New Paris, EMANUEL S. MENGES of Napier twp., Bedford Co., to Miss KATE S. FELIX of Somerset co., Pa. No cards.
York papers will please copy.

On the 27th of May, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, GEORGE LASHLEY, of Flintstone, Md., and Miss REBECCA H. WHILT, of Bedford co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 2d inst., in St. Clair twp., Mrs. Cathrine Whetstone, aged 52 years 10 months and 11 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.
All persons are hereby notified that the laws will be rigidly enforced against all parties found hunting, fishing or otherwise trespassing upon the lands of the subscribers.
HERBERT SHOEMAKER.
WM. OTT,
ABRAHAM WEISEL,
JOHN STONE,
11june3t JOSIAH KOONTZ.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

New Advertisements.

G. R. OSTER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
USUAL EXTENSIVE AND
WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
NEW AND CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET CHAIN,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
BROOMS,
BUCKETS,
BASKETS,
WALL and
WINDOW PAPER,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
FISH
BACON,
SALT, &c.
WE INVITE ALL TO CALL AND SEE FOR
THEMSELVES.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
☞TERMS CASH.☜
BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same STYLE and QUALITY can be SOLD in Central Penn'a. Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who buy and sell for CASH are always masters of the situation.
G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, June 11 3m.

SUMMER READING.
HURD & HOUGHTON'S
LIST OF CHOICE BOOKS.
NOTE.—Any book published by HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 Broome street, N. Y., will be sent by them, postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised prices.

1. BREMER. Life, Letters and Posthumus Works of Fredrika Bremer. Edited by her sister, Charlotte Bremer. Translated from the Swedish by Freda Milow. In one vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.
"We have quoted so much from this charming volume that we have no room for further quotations, but i. is a book to be read."—*Examiner, London.*
2. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. With nine illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8 vo. Cloth $2.50. Fine edition, embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White and others, from Dr. Hayes's sketches; three full page charts; twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author engraved on steel. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $375; half-calf $6.
"What we have said of Dr. Haye's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages. The Doctor's heroism is remarkable, and he well deserves to be bracketed with the late Dr. Kane in Arctic honors.—*London Athenæum*
3. SKETCHES ABROAD WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By Felix O. C. Darley. With 15 full-paged and 74 smaller illustrations on wood. A new edition with three additional vignettes, and printed on toned paper. In 1 vol., 4to. Price in cloth, $3.50; cloth gilt, $4; morocco, $8.
"Undoubtedly, Mr. Darley is the best draughtsman in the United States, and judging him by what he has here done, he can have no superior anywhere. His designs are engraved by accomplished artists in the best style of art, and taking these, together with his own entirely natural and unaffected description of what he saw abroad, we know of no similar production which we should be willing to recommend so unreservedly."—*Boston Courier.*
4. OLD ENGLAND: Its Scenery, Art and People. By James M. Hoppin Professor in Yale College. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $8.
"This book has the advantage of concisely and emphatically pointing out many comparatively neglected objects of interest and sources of information and pleasure. 'Old England' is just the book for the departing traveller to put in his pocket to refresh his memory and make suggestive his tour.—*Boston Transcript.*
5. ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By William D. Howells, author of "Vanetian Life." 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.
"There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*
"It is not so much what Mr. Howells sees as what he ignores that gives his readers the sense, when they have finished his books, of having been lingering over a charming narrative."—*Boston Post.*
6. VENETIAN LIFE: Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notice of the Place. By William D. Howells. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price, extra cloth, $2.
"It is Venice directly presented to the imagination, steeped in its own peculiar atmosphere, so that we see what the writer sees, share his emotions, and are made the companion of his walks, rather than the reader of his pages."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*
7. REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University. Price $1.50.
"On art, architecture, laws, manners and society, his criticisms are discriminating, kindly and often original; and the volume contains more information, less spite and more solid sense, than many of far greater size and pretension."—*Saturday Review, London.*
10. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.
"He is a good traveller, and, combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*
9. THE HAND-BOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Guide in the Care of Young Children. By Edward H. Parker, M. D A new edition. In one volume. 12 mo. Cloth, $1.50.
"The volume answers authoritatively all the questions which mothers are continual y asking, and removes the painful doubts with which they are continually troubled. It is indeed of such great practical value, and meets so general a want that there would seem to be no reason why it should not be considered a necessity in every family."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*
10. WOMAN IN PRISON. By Caroline H. Woods. In 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.
Mrs. Wood's record of the life of a Matron in a State Prison, is unadorned fact.
11. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER. By Belle Otis (Caroline H. Woods). In a volume, 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.
"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is 'Belle Otis,' and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belong to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*
12. ESSAY ON ART. By Francis Turner Palgrave, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. One vol., 16mo, red cloth, gilt tops. Price, $1.75.
"Mr. Palgrave's canons of art are eminently catholic, free from any tendency to sensationalism; and, though his examples are confined chiefly to the current emenations of British culture, and his style of expression is such as carries the weight of authority."—*Boston Post.*
13. THE ART IDEA; Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America. By James Jackson Jarves. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price $1.75.
"The volume deserves the careful study of intelligent amateurs of art; and, whatever difference of opinion it may call forth, its details will be found of rare interest and full of instructive suggestions."—*New York Tribune.* junel1

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold at public outcry on Friday July 2nd 1869, The Mansion Farm of Abraham Blackburn deceased. The farm is situated in Napier Twp., near New Paris, is in a first-rate settlement convenient to churches schools &c., contains 112 acres 80 of which are cleared and in good condition; 45 acres is good meadow the balance well timbered. There is a good well of water near the house. The improvements are a large TWO STORY HOUSE, BANK BARN and other out buildings. There is a good orchard on the farm. Reasonable terms will be given which will be made known on day of sale by G. W. BLACKBURN,
3junet1 A. F. BLACKBURN, Exrs.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.
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NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.
Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.
Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.
Buy your Dry Good's Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.
Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.
Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.
If you want BARGAINS go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
If you want to SAVE MONEY go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
Bedford, Pa., June 11.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John L. Huffman and Christian L. Huffman, administrators of the estate of Christian Huffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd, and to ascertain advancements, and state an account between the administrators and the heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 22d day of JUNE, instant, at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
11junelt Auditor.

E. Y. IMLER.....J. R. O'NEAL.
CO PARTNERSHIP.
E. Y. IMLER & J. R. O'NEAL have formed a Co-partnership in the Mercantile business, at Dunningsville, and have adopted the CASH system, which will go into effect on the 1st of July. They most respectfully solicit the further patronage of their many friends. They feel satisfied that by the change to the CASH OR PRODUCE system, they will be enabled to sell goods at much lower figures. Examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The undersigned hereby notifies all who are indebted to him by note, book account or otherwise, to call and settle immediately, as the books of the former business must be closed.
4june3m E. Y. IMLER.

WANTED—AGENTS for Prof. Parson's Laws of Business. With full Directions and Forms for all Transactions in every State, by THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation, and showing how to draw and execute them. The highest and best authority in the land. *Send for our liberal terms: also for our Patent Bible Prospectus.* SENT FREE.
4jun3m PARMELEE & CO., Phila., Pa.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER
The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
R. P. HALL & CO.
4jun1m Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD
READ THIS.
Their own interests are at stake in this matter.
Everybody has suffered so much from the accursed credit system, if system it can be called, that I intend to offer to everybody a Panacea for the evil in the future. On and after the 1st day of June, 1869, I will sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. No doubt some customers may be lost to me, but I flatter myself that it will be only those from whom I cannot collect present accounts. All goods will be sold at about one-half the profit now paid by customers. The People often complain of Bedford prices being higher than elsewhere, and doubtless true to some extent, and for the reason that good customers have had to pay for others goods, with an additional profit on their own. Let an intelligent community sustain me in this enterprise and they will save ten to fifteen per cent on everything they consume. 14may3m H. F. IRVINE.

FARMERS WANTING
Knifflen, Ohio Harvester, New Yorker or any Reaper or Mower, self-Rake or dropper, rear or front, or one that cuts both rear and front, and has no point that the knives do not work freely. Pratt and other Hay Rakes, Gum and Pin Drills; Grain and Clover Separators, Shovel plows and Cultivators, and any other implements of any description, should order them from
McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
or their Agents, for they have the largest and best assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
and their repairs in the state.
McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
manufacturers and dealers in all kind of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Gaysport Foundry & Machine Shop, Hollidaysburg.
Farmers look to your own interest, buy machines where you can get the repairs at a minutes warning. 16apr6m

CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS.
Our Mill wagon will deliver Flour, Feed, &c., every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Bedford, and receive grist. All work WARRANTED. Terms cash. Orders may be left at the mill or Hardware store of Hartley & Metzger.
30apr JOHN & WM. HARTLEY.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.—JOHN H. RUSH, Esq., Treasurer in account with said Borough, from April 21st 1868, to May 7th 1869.

Treasurer.	*Dr.*
To balance due on Bounty Fund last settlement	183,16
From Circus License	13,00
M. Milburn, for cement	12,00
From Weighmaster Reimund	42.25
Tapping water pipe	29,00
H. Nicodemus collector of Bounty on Duplicate of 1865	705,39
J. W. Eickerson do for 1866	68.54
Money loaned of H. Moses	1000,00
Amount collected on Borough duplicate of 1869	1455,86
J.W. Dickerson Com. as collecter of Borough for 1866	39,06
Exonerations	23,07
Cash from J. W. Dickerson	50,00
do from John Boor former weigh master	9,00
	$3630,33
Amount due Treasurer	55,00
Treasurer.	*Cr.*
By am't paid out on sundry checks as follows:	
Am't due Treasurer on last year's settlement	158 96
James Corboy for work done on sts..	50 00
" " " " new reservoir	113 38
James Corboy canceled checks, &c..	359 12
Wm. & Samuel Boher, hauling and breaking stone on Juliana st	85 90
Do. do. gravel	20 00
Watson Lentz, work done on streets	129 87
A. J. Middleton, hauling stone	191 66
T. R. Gettys, locust posts	5 24
J. Reed Yeager, auditing and clerk fees, 1867	15 00
Jno. Minnich, salary as water-master and work on reservoir & laying pipes	120 85
Wm Minnich, cleaning reservoir	1 50
Jno. Harris, service as High Constable and putting up hog pen	25 38
Danl J. Shuck, carting stone & dirt..	12 75
O. E. Shannon, bill paid Perry Wyant, Expressage, &c	18 43
Durborrow & Lutz, printing	82 94
Meyers & Mengel, "	46 10
J. W. Dickerson, bill paid Jacob Dibert	6 00
Peter Steckman, work on streets	24 60
A. B. Carn, carting	2 50
Jacob Smith "	2 50
H. Nicodemus, salary as clerk and interest paid Reed & Schell on two Borough bonds	199 16
Phillip Huzzard, putting cement in engine house	2 00
R. R. Sill, hauling stone on sts	10 00
Wm Cook, making wrench	2 50
Samuel Waters, services as High Constable	12 75
Michael Dibert, bill of boards	10 88
Jon. Brightbill, blacksmithing	9 75
C. Ake, lumber for reservoir	24 18
Jno. Shoemaker, int. on Bor. bonds	180 45
Walter Brown bill of work on street and digging gutter for pipe	19 05
Geo. W. Robertson bill of Hydrants	48 53
Wm. Troutman work on Penn St	8 25
John Davidson work at Reservoir	39 66
Eben Pennel sleepers for bridge	1 50
Norris & Perry large bolt for hay scales	50
A. W. Mower hauling stone and sand	72 50
J. M. Shoemaker amount paid John Sproat for hauling lumber	16 40
Geo. D. Shuck for repairing hose and engine	9 00
T. H. Lyons freight on casting	4 97
Daniel Border tending town clock	25 00
B. M. Blymyer & Co for bucket, pan &c tor use at Reservoir	10 25
Wm. Agnew bill of work at Reservior	36 50
Jno. L. Lesig cutting holes for pipes in Reservoir	3 00
Amount paid on Sundry outstanding checks	331 04
Reed & Schell, bounty bonds	1000 00
Dickerson, Col. for 1866, com. and exonerations	62 13
Error in former settlement	165 98
	$3685 63
By amount due Treasurer	55 30
Statement of money due to Bedford Borough :	
Amount due from J. W. Dickerson	70 00
" " Solomon Reimond	64 00
" " J. H. Rush collector for 1868 subject to exonerations and Com	618 89
	$752 89
Statement of money due by Bedford Borough :	
Outstanding checks	3293 92
Borough Bonds (Jno. Shoemaker)	1000 00
" " (Henry Moses)	1000 00
	$5293 92

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do certify that we met and did audit and adjust the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending May 7th A. D., 1869, as contained in the above Statement and found the same correct. Witness our hands this seventh day of May, A. D., 1869.
H. F. IRVINE,
B. R. MIDDLETON,
D. M. SHUCK.
Attest Auditors.
SAM. C. STIVER.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
For a few months past we have advertised the above Watches at *extremely low prices*, and the result has been most satisfactory. Our plan has been to sell the genuine WALTHAM WATCH, in Solid Gold or Silver Cases only, and at a very small profit; giving the purchaser every opportunity of examination and comparison, and with the understanding that if the Watch does not prove satisfactory, it can be exchanged or the money refunded.
These Watches are, without exception, the most perfect specimens of fine mechanism ever produced in any country. Each and every part is made by machinery of the most delicate and elaborate construction.
Compared with foreign watches, they possess many advantages, excelling not only in principle and finish, but still more in their reliability as time-keepers. As an indication of the prices we submit the following:

Silver Hunting Watches,	**$18 00**
Gold Hunting Watches, 18 karat,...	**80 00**
Gold Hunting Watches, ladies' size,	**70 00**

We often receive orders direct from our advertisement, but prefer that every one should send first for our descriptive price list, which explains all the different kinds, tells the weight and quality of the cases, and gives prices of each. This we will forward to any one on application, and it will be found very useful in making a selection.
Every Watch is warranted by special certificate from the American Watch Co.
We send them by express to any address. Allow the purchaser to open the package and examine the Watch before paying, and if afterwards it does not

Farm, Garden & Household.

PIGS IN SUMMER.

Summer is the time to make pork; making it in winter is much like running a boat against wind and tide; it requires to much food to keep up the animal heat. If hogs have plenty of grass in summer. and about half the corn that they will eat, they will fatten rapidly; and my belief is that three pounds of pork can be made from less grain in this way than one pound can be in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the corn. Hogs will never melt in summer, however fat, if they can have access to water and mud to lie in. Mud is very bad for hogs in cool or cold weather. It absorbs too much animal heat. Milk is a very cooling drink and almost indispensible for raising young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months old. The effects of corn and raw corn meal on young pigs are these: The pigs at first will be costive, then they will scour. They will begin to rub against everything that they can rub against that will rub their hair off. Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will form on them; and the more of the corn and meal they eat, the poorer they will get. The best thing that can be done for a pig in this condition, is to give him a thorough washing in warm rain water or sour Milk; sour milk is best. Coarse flour or middlings from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs, except bread and milk. Bread is good for very young pigs because it is leavened. Food has to ferment before it will digest, and if fed to a young pig before fermenting, it will overtask his stomach and spoil him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours in them. The middlings should be put with the milk at night, after the feeding has been done, and allowed to be in the milk through the night, never allowing the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swill should never be allowed to get stale. Slop feed should be fed often, and never more be fed at a time than will be eaten up at once Slop feed will make larger hogs than dry feed. After the pigs get to be three or four months old, their food can be made stronger, but a pig will not bear much strong food until he begins to change from a pig into a hog, which will be known by his voice. In the West, where hogs are raised on a large scale, but one litter should be raised from a sow in a year and the sow should have them in the month of May or June. The sows should run to grass, and may be fed on corn The pigs should suck them as long as they will. In this way the pigs require but little care, and they get age so that they will winter well on corn. None but breeders should try to get more than one litter from a sow in a year. The fall litter will require too much care for the farmer. One litter can be got in April and another in September or October following, from one sow, but the spring pigs will have to be weaned from four to six weeks old, and fed on clear sour milk for two or three weeks after weaning, and fed often. New milk once a day will keep them from scouring. Sour milk is better than new milk. New milk will first make the pig costive, then scour him. It will curdle in his stomach, but sour milk will not. The late fall pigs should suck as long as they will, and the sows should be fed on warm slop feed, and often. The slop can be warmed by pouring hot water into the swill tub. A breeding sow should never be given much dry corn. She will get foundered on it.—*American Stock Journal.*

When shall we Plant our Evergreens:—There are advocates of three theories, namely the planting in the Fall, in early Spring and late Spring. and again others have serious objections to any or all of these plans: one grower says, he would not plant any kind of a tree in the fall, on heavy soil, for the trees will often be thrown out by the frost, and another says, if he were to receive a lot of evergreens this very day, in early spring, he would immediately put them out.

We have had a personal experience with with all the plans. We transplanted a fine lot of evergreens (Norway spruce) in the month of August, as recommended by the nurserymen, and did what we could to protect them, but when spring came they were all dead. We tried early spring planting for them, but had the same result; at last we tried the first two weeks of the month of June, and succeeded admirably. We transplanted some Hemlock spruce in the month of September or 1st of October taking care to mulch the roots of the trees, after the earth was filled in; these too have kept well.

Hence, from our own personal experience we can safely say that the best time for transplanting evergreen trees is between the 15th of May and the 15th of June; for the hardy evergreens, the month of September or October is good, taking care in each case to mulch the ground well, and particularly to see that the trees are well packed and the roots kept moist and unexposed. If the distance of transportation is quite short, evergreens may be safely transported as late as the 15th of June; but if transportation is distant, it is better to place them in the ground a little earlier. Choose a wet, moist day for digging, and also for planting.—*Horticulturist.*

Flowers.—Flowers teach us the tenderness of God's character. If he had made nothing of this kind, if his works had been for bare utility, and had consisted of coarse and more substantial creations only, the tender side of the divine character would have failed of the revelation it now has in nature. You cannot come across a delecate trembling flower in the shade of a wood, so small that your heel could crush out its life with one careless step, but that you will think how gentle God must be, who made this flower in its exquisite beauty to live there, and daily cares for it in the regular course of his providence.

Following the same idea, the sleep of the flowers touches our sympathies. Many of them at night will fold their petals close together, and like the darlings of a kind mother repose trustfully in the care of their creator. And during the long, dark night, they gather the dews which distil in the quiet air, and when day comes, the first beams of the morning fall on millions of glittering drops, and flash back from leaf and bud, and petal, and grassy blade in such brilliance that the whole waving and nodding field of blooming beauty dressed in gems more resplendant than any dream of oriental magnificence. So it may be with us it the night of this somewhat sombre life, we draw to ourselves the dew of heavenly grace. We may hope that when eternity fully dawns, the morning light of our Father's levee will glance upon these jewels which we have gathered near the cross, and so light them up as to cover us with glory. —*The Pacific.*

How to Clean Oil Cloths: To ruin them—clean them with hot water or soap suds, and leave them half wiped, and they will look very bright while wet, and very dingy and dirty when dry, and soon crack and peal off. But if you wish to preserve them and have them look new and nice, wash them with soft flannel and warm water, and wipe them thoroughly dry. If you want them to look extra nice, after they are dry drop a spoonful of milk over them and rub with a small dry cloth.

Humorous.

NASBY.

The Corners have a Discussion as to the matter of Carpet-Baggers—The entire Question gone over—Joe Bigler, as usual, kicks over the Bucket.

Post Offis, Confedrit X Roads,
Which is in the State uv Kentucky,
May 10, 1869.

The presence uv Pollock, the Illinoy store keeper, at the Corners, hez alluz bin a source uv uneasiness to the old settlers—the bloo blooded chivalry, who hev alluz bin born here, and who hev lived here from time immemmorial. An Illinoyan by birth, an Abolishuist by perfeshin, and a Storekeeper by practis, he hez, from his originel advent here, bin an unmitigated thorn in the side uv the Kentucky wich lives at the Corners, wich thorn hez rankled and rankled, till it hes festered and finally broke.

There are several reasons why he hez bin onpopler. He credited the citizens uv the Corners, on his first arrival, for sich goods ez they needed, and had the impoodence to insist upon pay. Deekin Pogram in less than two months from the openin wuz in his debt suthin over a hundred dollars, and the wretch not only insisted on payment, but absloutly sood him and wood hev recovered the amount, hed Squire Gavitt, who wuz then Justis uv the Peace, ishood papers—Findin that the officers uv the law uv the Corners wood not interfere in favor uv a disturber, he refoozed to sell another dollar's wurth save for cash, and from that time he hez regidly adhered to that rool. Ez he keeps the only stock uv dry goods there is in the Corners, the citizens are compelled to paternize him, *and they have to pay.* This iron hez bin entrin their soles for years, and finally it wuz decidid to hist him, and take the chances uv somebody else comin in his place. The ackshen uv the citizens wuz hastened, by the fact that two friends uv hizzen wuz comin from his old home in Illinoy, to start a Wagon and a Cooper shop in the Corners wich wuz an increase uv jist that number uv carpet baggers, besides wat hands they mite bring with em.

This alarmed our citizens, and it wuz felt necessary to take steps to stop it. Accordin a meetin wuz called uv the natives, wich met last night at the church.

In assoomin the chair, (I am ex offisho chairman uv all meetins held at the corners,) I remarkt that the exigencies uv the times demandid that suthin be done. The peece and yoonoinimity uv feelin uv the Corners could not be disturbed by the influx of carpet-baggers. The trooly Southern sole wuz wrung, the Southern heart wuz bleedin, but ther wuz a pint beyond wich the Southern sole and heart cood not go, and that pint wuz carpet-baggers. The Southern heart loathed the spawn uv the North, and the shivelrous Southern soul cood not and wood not bear to hev Northern agitators okkepyin their places and bringin with em their ijees, wich were alluz in opposishen to ourn. Ef sich wuz to be the case farewell to sunny South and her instooshens. I askt in conclooshin for an expreshin uv opinyun from the citizens assembled.

To my consternashin Joe Bigler riz, tho where he come from I can't say. He commenst by remarkin that attachment to one's native soil, and a desire to hold offis in it, wuz one uv the highest and holiest instinks uv our fallen nachers. He cood and did sympathize with the chairman uv the meetin fully, and agreed with him in everything he hed said. He did not believe that needy advenchers from the cold and frozen North shood come here and possess theirselves uv the soil to the excloosion uv them native and to the manor born. Never! never! never! He hed a Southern heart and a Southern sole, and he wood never consent to be crowded out by them alien to us. He hed drawd up resolooshens which he begged to submit, viz:

Resolved, That the native born citizens uv the Confedrit X Roads, wich is in the State uv Kentucky, denounce ez disturbers, interlopers and carpet-baggers wich can't be tolerated. all these within her borders wich wuz not born there.

Resolved, That when sich a person ez is contemplated in the above resolution holds an offis or asks for one, his presence is pertikelerly unsufferable.

Resolved, That we do to wunst clean out uv the Corners all sich persons, quietly ef possible, but by force ef needs be.

The resolooshens struck the citizens favorably, and they wuz about to pass em, Bigler's niggers uv course all votin for em, when an idee struck me. I saw the strategy uv the detestable wretch to wunst. It wuz me he wuz aimin at. I wuz the mark uv his infernal mashenashens. I remembered, for the first time in four years, that I wuz not a native uv Kentucky; that I wuz a Northner, and that I had come to Kentucky an advencherer! In agony I arose and protested, but too late! The resolooshen passed yoonanimusly, and Joe Bigler stood grinin at me like a feend.

"Now! sed he, "now that I kin act by authority; now that I kin wunst more act in accordance with the wishes uv my fellow-citizens, from whom I hev bin so long unhappily separated. I perpose to go for a carpet-bagger. Parson, your time hez come!"

And the wretch made for me vishusly, and hed me by the throte in less than a second. Immejitly Bascom and Pennipacker, McPelter, and the rest interfered and dragged the villin away.

"Wat does this mean?" they askt. "Why this assault?"

"Why? Isn't the Parson afore us a carpet-bagger?" askt Bigler. "Wuz he born at the Corners? Hez he a rite to stand on the soil uv Kentucky and say, thank Hevin I too am a Kentuckian! Possibly I may hev misunderstood the tenor uv the resolushens wich I writ, and wich yoo passed. Ef so forgive my zeal."

"But Josef," said Deekin Pogram, "the Parson is not, accordin to our idee, a carpet-bagger."

"Too troo," said Bigler in reply, "he hed no carpet bag when he came-"

"That isn't precisely wat I mean. The Parson is a Constooshnel Democrat. He agrees with us in sentiment,—and"

"A lite breaks in onto me," remarks Bigler. "I see a distinkshen. We denounce men ez carpet-baggers and interlopers and sich, not becoz they are carpet baggers and interlopers, but becoz they dont interlope accordin to your noshens. The Parson isnt objectionable to the Corners, becoz the Parson kin punish ez much sod corn whiskey ez any uv yoo, and votes the Demokratic ticket with fearful regularity; Pollock is objectionable becoz he dont do these things and happens to be somwot Ablisned in his tendencies. Thank the lord I now understand wat a carpet-bagger is. Parson, I beg pardon for my violence, and I move this resolooshen ez a substitute for the one yoo so inconsiderately passed."

Resolved, That while the citizens uv the Corners beleeve in perfect freedom of thot and speech, and desire it above all things, they nevertheless view with alarm the comin hither uv Northerners who are Republikins and wont paternize Bascom, and we pledge ourselves to bust the heads uv sich.

Resolved, That we bust the heads only uv disturbin carpet-baggers.

Resolved. That all Northern Republikins comin here is carpet baggers, and all Northern Dimokrats is not.

"This," sed Josef, makes the matter plain to the dullest comprehension. Let 'em pass.

I objected, but Bigler, stubborn ez a pair uv mules, insisted, and ez by this time the church wuz half full uv niggers, wich he insisted shood vote ez they wuz not only native born Kentuckians, but many uv 'em hed the best blood uv Kentucky runnin in their veins, it wuz passed over our heads and the meetin adjourned, Bigler and Pollock, follered by their adherents, goin off in high glee. That cuss seems to take a delite in spilin everything that the rest uv us undertake to do. Ther's many short corners in Dimocrisy that must be turned skillfully, and it's awkward to hev a man like him bustin thro 'em like a bull in a china shop. But he can't live alluz.

Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M.,
(Wich means Post Master.)

Medicinal.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It disolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system. causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopeless'y given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr3m

SEWARD'S

COUGH CURE,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

in the diseases above enumerated, have pronounced it to be a

SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;

and at lest ONE BOTTLE should be kept in every family as a ready remedy. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.,

who are also Proprietors of the Celebrated

CONSTITUTION BITTERS & ALISMA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 50apr

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January; the second session commences February 1st. and continues until the beginning of May; the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

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Published monthly, contains 48 pages of original matter. Price $2 per annum. The largest, finest and most progressive Medical Journal in the United States. Special inducements to the getter up of Clubs.

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Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nomiual cost.

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Marriage Certificates.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spiritu-ous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

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